

# The use of zoning for disease control and business continuity:

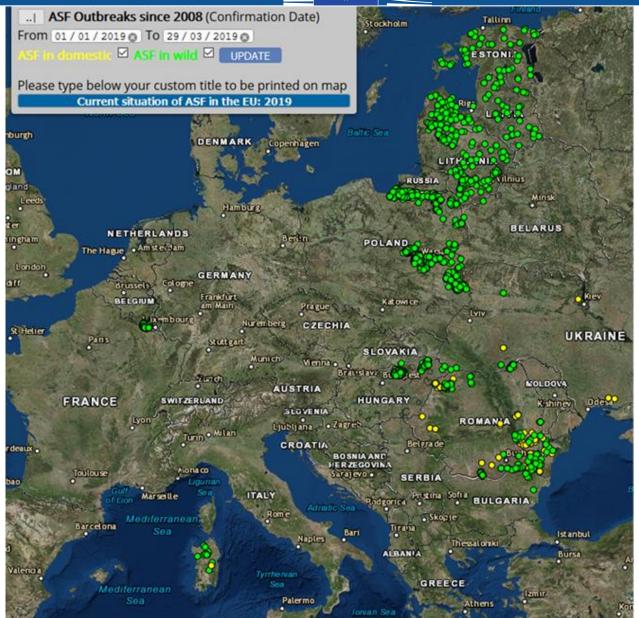
#### The EU experience

**African Swine Fever Forum** 

April 30 and May 1, 2019 Ottawa, Ontario

Directorate G – Crisis management in food, animals and plants DG SANTE European Commission, Brussels

#### **ASF in the EU in 2019**





# The underlying EU animal disease control system applied to enable ASF regionalization/zoning



#### **EU Hazmonised Veterinary Control System**

Prevention

Detection

Control

Transparency

**Biosecurity** 

Animal identification

Veterinary certification and movement control for intra-EU trade of livestock

Veterinary certification and border controls for animals and products imported.

Surveillance

Reference laboratories

Health monitoring in high risk areas

Animal Disease Notification System. Contingency planning

Animal Disease Notification System

Isolation of infected holdings

**Eradication** 

EU support: Emergeny team, vaccine banks, compensation, training. EU audits of Member State veterinary services

Public information systems (RASFF, ADNS)

Scientific consultations

Notification.

#### Pig identification, registration and traceability

- All holdings (even with one pig) registered
- All animals identified before leaving the holding (eartag, tattoo)
- Movement document accompany each consignment moved
- Each movement registered in central computer database



### EU regionalization/zoning for ASF



# EU overall policy on animal disease regionalization/zoning

#### Why regionalization/zoning:

- ensures the best possible disease control
- minimize the negative impact of disease outbreaks on the EU single market (intra-EU trade) and on exports SPS agreement principles

#### Characteristics of EU regionalization/zoning:

- Fulfilling of OIE standards
- Clear criteria to define infected/free regions/zones
- Measures to maintain/regain free-status of regions/zones
- Surveillance in and outside the infected regions/zones

#### **Key elements for EU regionalisation/zoning:**

- Rapidity
- Flexibility
- Predictability
- Transparency
- Risk based / proportionality

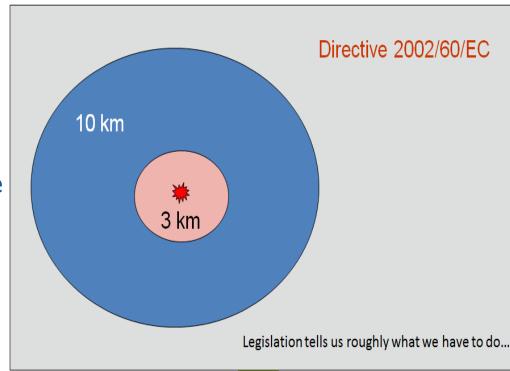


## EU ASF regionalization/zoning

- When necessary: by European Commission
- Bigger areas can be restricted (e.g. based on administrative / geographical borders)
- Low risk commodities may be traded under certain additional health conditions (risk mitigation)
- Enhanced surveillance inside and outside the infected region (e.g. serological tests)

#### **Basic baseline**

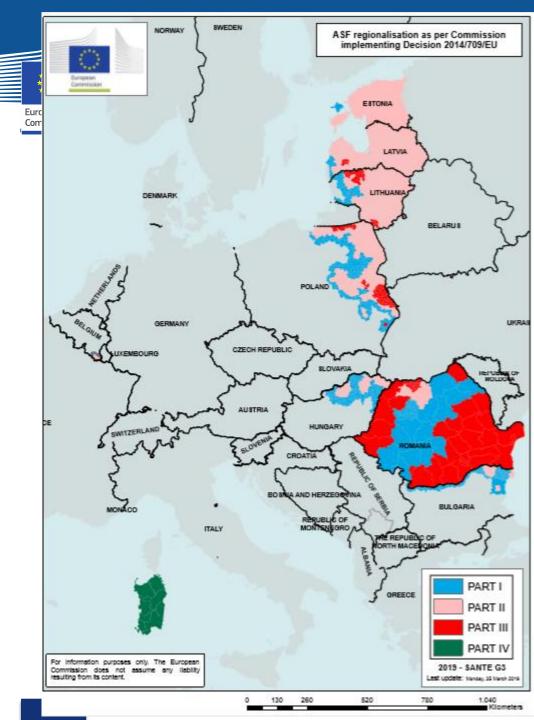
Outbreak of ASF in domestic pigs



# EU ASF regionalisation/ zoning measures

#### Based on Decision 2014/709/EU

- Clearly defined roles for Member States and Commission
- Rapid flow of information
- Urgent adoption of emergency measures
- Agreed with Member States
- Immediately applicable
- Decisions published in the Official Journal of the European Union in 23 languages





### Regionalization/zoning for ASF in a nutshell The 4 parts demarcated correspond with 4 level of risk

- Part IV
  - Sardinia in Italy
  - Long standing persistence of ASF in pigs and wildboar
  - Specific factors
- Part III
  - Presence of ASF in domestic pigs and wildboar
- Part II
  - Presence of ASF only in wildboar
  - Free from ASF in domestic pigs
- Part I
  - No disease detected
  - Higher risk due to proximity with ASF in wildboar

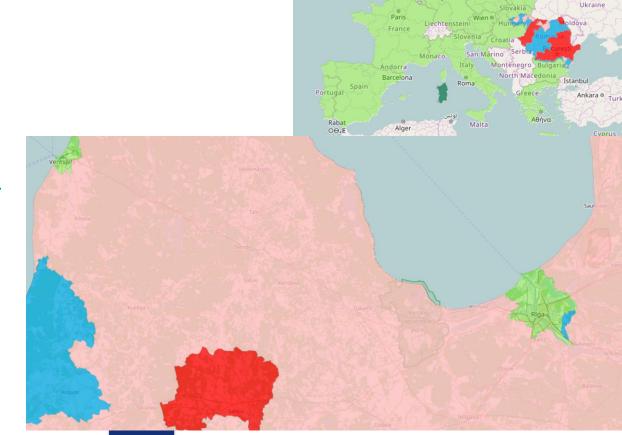


# Online interactive map of areas subject to regionalization measures for ASF in the EU

- Enhanced transparency
- Rapidly updated
- Allows:
  - Zoom
  - Measurements
  - Search

https://eu-

commission.maps.arcgis.com /apps/webappviewer/index. html?id=3db65168d4ad4d82 9a38560d7f868ace





### Predictability: the process of EU regionalization/zoning in a newly infected Member State (example Belgium)

- 14/09/18: Notification
  - ADNS/WAHIS
- 14/09/18: Interim protective measures (2018/1242)
  - Infected zone initially demarcated
  - No derogations
- 21/09/18: Protective measures (2018/1281)
  - Infected zone confirmed
  - No derogations
- 27/11/18: Regionalization/zoning: integration in Dec 2014/709 (2018/1856)
  - Parts I and II demarcated
  - Risk based derogations with risk mitigation measures possible in each part
- 23/01/19: Revision regionalization/zoning: re-demarcation zones (2019/100)
  - Enlargement Parts I and II



#### Regionalization/zoning for ASF in a nutshell

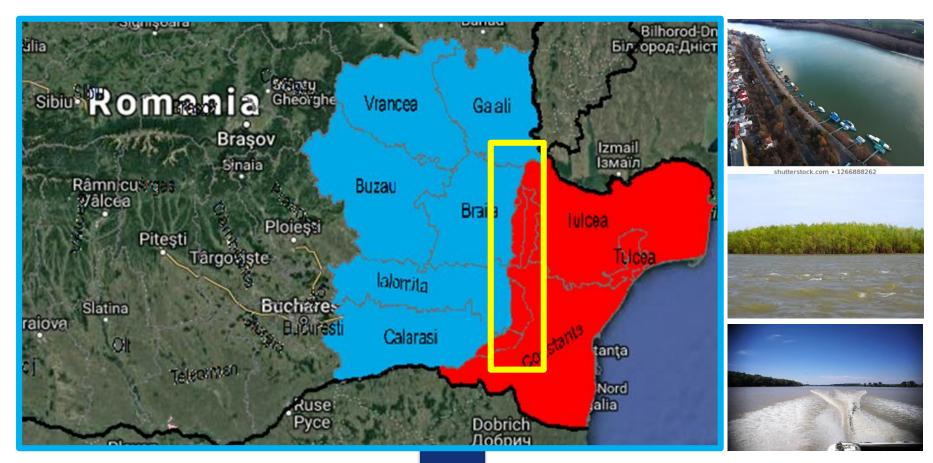
- The cornerstone of ASF regionalisation is on the origin of the pigs and the measures in the holdings (not the location of the meat plant).
- The whole set of restrictions is built around the **prohibition of dispatch** together with **derogations depending on which part (I, II, III, IV) if adequate risk mitigating** measures can be put in place.
- The whole system works only because it relies on the **overall EU management of animal diseases** (identification an
  traceability, movement certification and checks, disease
  reporting, compensation mechanism, etc.)



# Examples of practical application of ASF regionalisation/zoning in EU



# **Examples of regionalisation/zoning: the river of Danube**





# **Examples of regionalisation/zoning: the river of Vistula**







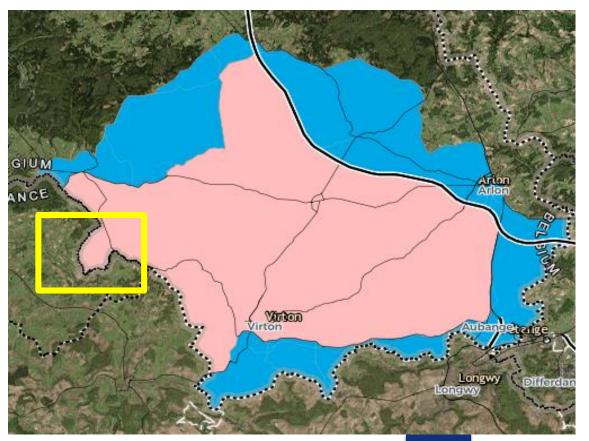


# **Examples of regionalisation/zoning:**the highway





# **Examples of regionalisation/zoning: electric fence**



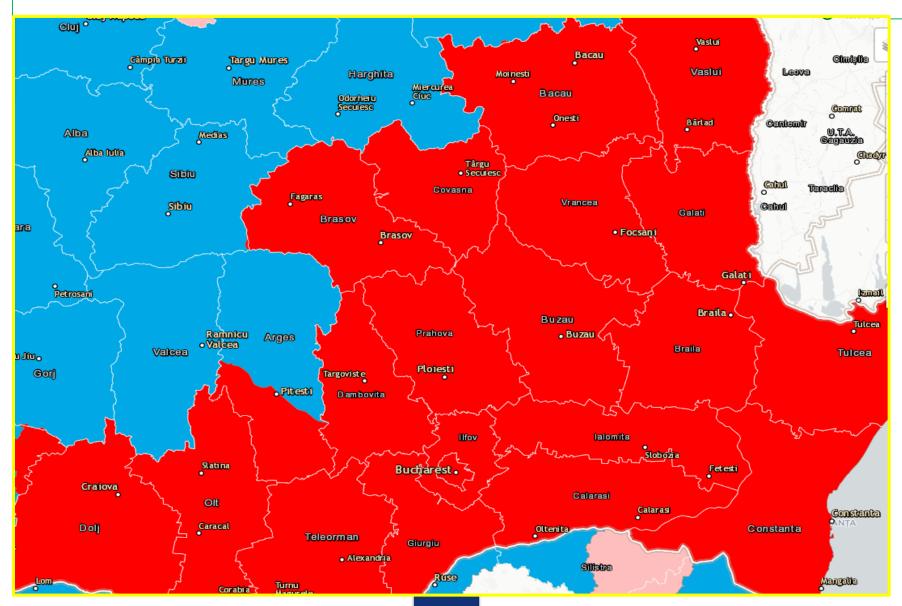


# Examples of commission regionalisation/zoning: electric & odour fences





# **Examples of regionalisation/zoning:** administrative divisions (e.g. counties)





### Thank you!

### CHRONOLOGY OF MAIN INITIATIVE TAKEN OR SUPPORTED BY THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION:

https://ec.europa.eu/food/sites/food/files/animals/docs/ad\_control-measures\_asf\_chronology\_en.pdf